THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Seeing is Believing.

Therefore, if you do not believe our statement that Fleming's Vermifuge, among the many variety of Patent Medicines in the market, is the best, you can satisfy yourself by simply buying a bottle, using it according to directions, and if it does not do all we claim, and all that is necessary, the bottle will be no longer wasted in your house.

A Pain in the Chest

And among the many other diseases to which the human family is subject, is greatly relieved by Fleming's Vermifuge. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Education of Boys.

Those who desire to secure the services of Prof. S. S. Taylor, of the Iron City College, for the education of their sons, have already come. He takes them into his family.

Both Allopathic and Homœopathic

Physicians agree in saying that Hoofland's German Bitters is a valuable tonic, and there are as many of the first physicians who use it in their practice as there are of the latter, while the cures it has made in the different stages of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered stage of the stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, are literally beyond number. 4:69

Select Seminary and Normal Institute—Winter Session opens January 3, 1869. R. L. LOUDON, 4:67

Selling Out to quit Business.

Having made up our minds to quit business, we will offer our entire stock of Boots and Shoes at cost for the next 30 days. Call and examine our goods and prices, as we are determined to sell. Our motto is short profits and quick returns. 4:67

Grand Reduction with Grand Results.

The Pittsburg Dye Store is selling off their entire stock of Dye Stuffs at one-fourth of the former prices. Now is the time to buy. Call at 59 Fifth avenue, and see for yourself. 4:67

Grocery Wholesale

Save money, every day by purchasing their goods at S. Schlosser's Grocery Store, 69 Second avenue, and corner Second and Wood streets. 4:67

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Central Passenger Railway Company

Amending the Jury Act for the Court of Common Pleas—Local Bills Passed Finally.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 15, 1869.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

The Senate met this afternoon, when the following Senate bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, to remove the road to Bridge Company.

Changing the dividing line between Bowers and Hummelstown boroughs, and the school line between Bowers borough and Borough township.

Extending so much of the act of April 5, 1866, being a supplement to the Allegheny city charter, granting the power of manufacturing gas to the Allegheny Gas Company, as is contained in the act of April 8, 1865, relating to Lawrenceville.

Incorporating the Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Company.

Incorporating the East End Gas Company, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company to erect a bridge over the Susquehanna river.

Authorizing the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company to raise money to supply its depot in Wilmington.

Incorporating the Hemlock, Cook and Stover Railroad Company.

Authorizing the Susquehanna in Northumberland county, to remove coal.

Incorporating the Sharon Depot Saving Bank, Mercer county.

Locating acts of general and former State boards of Commissioners.

Authorizing the select directors of East Birmingham to contract for a bridge, to be built by the county, authorizing the select board of Commissioners to appropriate the money to building purposes.

Authorizing to issue scrip, obligatory to pay coin in full and promise not to issue more in scrip.

Separating the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions, Greene county.

Enabling Allegheny county Commissioners to remove public buildings and pay for the same.

Authorizing Carbondale borough, Allegheny, to borrow money and pay additional taxes.

Incorporating Union borough, Allegheny.

House Bills Passed Finally.

Regulating act of 1st, increasing the number of supervisors in Commissioners' township, Armstrong county.

Tension of Exquisite Anguish.

Governor Geary has issued a requisition upon the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the extradition of C. L. Dammeyer, of Allegheny; Dr. George Bulow, of Philadelphia, and Smith C. Bomberger, of Harrisburg, on Province of the Pennsylvania Central Transit Company, for three years from February 1st, 1869.

Sheriff of Allegheny Arrested.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny, introduced a bill authorizing the School Directors of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars to complete the bridge.

Passed Finally.

The following House bills passed finally:

Extending the time for the completion of the New Castle and New Wilmington Railroad to two years.

Establishing a public ferry over the Allegheny river at Herbert's.

Incorporating the Warren Gas and Water Company, capital sixty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Brookville Council to fix place of general, special and municipal elections.

Fixing twenty borough elections on every third Friday in March, when Burgess and Councilmen shall be elected.

Authorizing the Bedford Savings Bank to increase the capital to twenty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Bedford Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, to invest in Government securities.

Amending the Jury act of 1867, by imposing the duty upon Commissioners upon the County Commissioners in Erie, Crawford, Warren, Beaver, Bucks, Blair, Dauphin, Clarion, Huntingdon, Fayette, York, Cumberland, Luzerne, Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Northampton, Cambria, Lycoming, Columbia and Montour.

The following bills passed finally:

Incorporating the Central Passenger Railway Company, Pittsburgh, commencing on Fourth avenue at Market, on Grant's Hill, to Penn, Wylie, Fulton and Centre avenue to East Liberty, with power to purchase the franchises of the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road, and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Road, on the consent of Councils to use streets to be obtained, except the streets used by the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road, free to be used by the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road on Pittsburgh and Minersville. Among the corporators are C. Batchelor Lowe, J. K. Moorhead, H. G. Herron, A. G. Wilkinson, T. M. Bingham, S. P. Jones, A. H. Wilkinson, George Eaver, S. T. Gourley and W. G. Moorhead.

Authorizing the Trustees of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Pittsburgh, to remove their bodies and sell property.

Establishing the Pittsburgh Schools house lot to free borough.

Defining and establishing the county jurisdiction of the Allegheny county District Court, and subdividing proceedings in partition thereof.

Repealing so much of the second section relating Sharpsburg authorities to issue a fifteen mill tax on the county valuation of 1870, supplement April 16, 1869, to reduce to school uses.

Authorizing the Allegheny Gas Company to increase the capital to five hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Allegheny College.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh Ice and Salt Manufacturing Company to the Union Ice Company, and reducing the capital.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Good Strike on Cherry Run—Strike at Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., February 15, 1869.

The new well on Cherry Run, known as the Blakely well No. 1, was baled to-day, and is flowing at the rate of over one hundred barrels per day.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 13, 1869.

The Red Rock oil well at this place, owned by Reynolds & Co., of Red Rock furnace, commenced pumping last night, is now producing oil and this fact is to be kept well. Parties who have been watching the well for days, and indications say we are on the eve of an oil excitement. Every locality only in the

Greene County Interests for Successors

Geary's Reconstruction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., February 15, 1869.

The Republican County Convention assembled here to-day, to name the new committee, and appointing agents from Rogers to Oregon for the Greene County Republican. Hon. Thomas Hood, Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated.

Amending the Jury act of 1867, by imposing the duty upon Commissioners upon the County Commissioners in Erie, Crawford, Warren, Beaver, Bucks, Blair, Dauphin, Clarion, Huntingdon, Fayette, York, Cumberland, Luzerne, Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Northampton, Cambria, Lycoming, Columbia and Montour.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. NO. 133.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Johnson's Diplomacy.

The Overland Mail Contract—Grant Will Provide for Old Army Officers if Mustered Out—The Late Treaties with Great Britain—The Correspondence on the Subjects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1869.

The Wells-Fargo Investigation.

One of the members of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Investigation Committee had the attention called to several official figures giving the mileage of New York mails often their arrival at each place. The figures for email mails of one ounce or less for an entire month of over one thousand pounds per day, other estimates of a similar character were quite as unfavorable to the Express Company. As Brainard's report has not been completed, it is possible a majority of the committee may order changes to be made.

Offices for Soldiers.

Orders went out stated to some army officers that in case certain of the bills now pending in Congress, providing for the muster out of officers who have been a long time in the service, are passed, for such officers are to be on a with good civil offices. Heads of bureaus are authorizing offices that may soon open for the position of their bureaus to be filled.

Our Relations with Central America.

The President has laid before the Senate all the correspondence between our diplomatic and consular officers in Central America, relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Salvador, and the instructions of the State Department in forcing Johnson, dated on file or not sent, in order to procure settlement of the settled claims. Early in January, 1868, it is intended so as to save the whole subject requiring the assistance of Switzerland. He was at that time not able to leave the house to attend, but in the latter part of that month directed that Mr. Johnson's signature be published in the press, and that the whole business would be settled in the course of a few days. The draft of the claims convention was signed by Stanley and Johnson on the 4th of September, in absence of twelve months, and provided among other things that a commission for the settlement of the claims should meet at London. Mr. Seward on the 5th of November wrote a long letter, taking decided grounds against the terms of the document, but said the Government must submit to Mr. Johnson's signature be published in the press, and that all claims should be treated on the same basis. Mr. Johnson had assumed that the Alabama claims were to be settled by the same rule as the claims on this side of the water, while others were to be settled by a sinking rule, and that the arbitrator on the Alabama claims must be agreed upon by both Governments, while other cases he could be appointed by Mr. Seward objected to all this, and said Johnson had allowed discrimination against the Alabama claims, and gently strongly intimated that Lord Stanley had been a good deal too hasty for our interests. Mr. Johnson replied in the most pointed to Mr. Seward's criticisms, and said in thought London much the best place for the meeting of the commission, to which the Secretary answered: "In case of the highly improbable contingency that the arbitration at Washington is unfavorable." Mr. Johnson had for the first interview with Lord Clarendon on the 15th of December, and at that time stated that Lord Stanley had agreed to the Stanley to. Lord Clarendon took the matter into consideration, and on the 20 of December sent to Mr. Stanley, his minister here, an entirely new draft. He seemed fearful that quite as the Senate would not ratify the convention as long as left, and had the use for time very much on the 20th of last month. A great deal of correspondence has been written, but enough has been published to convince the people that Johnson has not been very successful in the line of diplomacy. Before the 4th of January, believing the two treaties, Seward, Johnson signed a the previous treaty the Government of England, and both the Secretary of State and the Government of that portion is due to a growing friendly feeling for the United States which has been so strongly expressed since the recent, and does not express the present information that anticipating such an effect on the Government at the time it was framing the treaty, and that was the one made in the previous to make but it was not made in the treaties to which it has in various parts of England.

Letters from Minnesota to Grant.

Some time since Gen. Sibley, second auditor of the Treasury Department, who has been a prominent military history in Grant Minnesota, the letter written in reply as follows from Seattle:

"DEAR GEN.—Since Lincoln has transmitted to me a copy, which you have been kind enough to forward, of a letter of yours of January 1st, 1869, I have been anxious to write you my hearty thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of recovering in another stage the popular struggle, carrying genius of which I have followed with so close with interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and pride to think I am among the number who once before are to the very most wise body, Congress and Richmond. Your letter, coming from you, is more welcome to me than anything else could be, and I shall prize it among the most valuable of my papers with equal benefit to your country and to the present interchange of friendly sentiments between us prove a good augury for the restoration of those relations happily so essential between America and Germany. Believe me, dear sir, our cause is very strong.

Signed: "SIBLEY."

Coin Contracts.

As the decision is anxiously awaited by the importers of fourth dress of cases will undoubtedly, it may be stated that it applies only to contracts made prior to the passage of the legal tender act, and the Court decided that such contracts, if made for coin, must be paid in coin.

General Card Schurz.

The newly elected Senator from Missouri, was on the floor of the house to-day, and was cordially greeted by everybody.

The Abstinence Union.

The Foreign Abstinence Union will hold a special meeting on Thursday to consider the Alabama claims treaty.

Washington, February 15.

SENATE.—After a little routine of Saturday morning in the subject of more talk here, he spoke with great enthusiasm, and had evidently well weighed his words. The best points of the speech were on matters connected with the country's relations about his opinion, a number of public appointments, congressional compromises and acts which Grant thinks as the immediate representatives of the people, and which he will not feel himself bound to sanction. The Government alone very soon. Those points are contained in addition in connection with appointments which must be made by the President, and which depend for their discernment in choosing the right man for each office, than is allowed in meeting good men for good things, for there were at the time of the army during the war.

The Reparation Case.

Representatives of the insurance frauds are still here, endeavoring to procure modifications of the internal revenue law, particularly as to stamps, fearing the consolidation of those which will be required by the new system, so as to cause the Government special trouble.

CASH SYSTEM.

Was on the floor of the house to-day.

Consolidation Extension.

The Senate to-day settled several bills to-day modified as to Fort Lawrence Gazette, Harrisburg, Surety and Anger with the representatives of banks of Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska, was laid upon as we with the Illinois Central Railroad, Bill of Indiana are to be issued on consecutive month of Nebraska to the Missouri river, in accordance with the act of the Missouri Pacific.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Calvin E. Pratt, to be Assessor for the Second District of Illinois, W. C. Cox to be Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., vice H. D. Lesesne, resigned; also the Western District of Missouri, Collector for the Western District of Missouri, and of New York, vice Barnum, resigned.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The Chairman of the Senate has appointed as the committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of General Grant, Messrs. Conkling, Howard, Edmunds, Morrill, Nye, Sherman and Anthony, of Kansas.

Judicial Nominations.

A paper, of which the following is a copy, has been signed by forty Senators and one hundred and eighty Representatives:

"The undersigned respectfully request your Excellency to give the lowest Judicial Appointment in your gift to Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a man of high character and ability, who has been for many years a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and who is in every way worthy of the position."

Cuba Contracts.

The Washington agents say the debate in the House on the resolution of Foreign Relations to-day on the Alabama treaty shows that not a single member was in favor of the resolutions.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Internal Revenue Bill Passed by the House.

Mrs. Lincoln's Petition for a Pension—Amendments to Bill Regulating Reports of National Banks—The Tenure-of-Office Bill—Publication of Congressional Record—Bill Removing Political Disabilities Passed—Redistribution of National Bank Circulation, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1869.

SENATE.

The bill to aid the Green Bay and Michigan Railroad was passed.

The bill authorizing the transfer of lands by the Grand Rapids Railroad to the Detroit City Railroad passed.

A resolution passed for the appointment of a committee of nine on the reorganization of the service.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Foreign Committee, reported and recommended the passage of a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to Rome and Secretary of Legation to Constantinople, and to provide a salary for the commissioner not to exceed $7,500.

The bill to establish an assay office in Idaho passed.

The bill to establish an assay office in Idaho passed.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the memorial of citizens of Boston, against the removal of the Custom House from Boston.

Mr. MORRILL, from the committee on finance, reported with amendments the House resolution authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness and recommended their passage as amended.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same Committee, reported with amendments the House resolution authorizing the funding of temporary loans to the United States or the issue of the Secretary

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

The Pennsylvania struggle may be said to be at an end. Although we do not credit the rumor of Governor Geary's resignation, there seems to be no doubt of his desperate condition, and the fact that he has been committed to-day for the immediate harmony ever to re-appear as evidence that so far as he is concerned, the contest is at an end.

We hope that our readers are following carefully the course of the masterly letters which are appearing day and columns, month, recently, with their appearance in these or four other leading papers in the principal cities including Gladstone's father—the famous report of Mr. Wells. No great question has for a long time been so able and thoroughly considered as the one which is now occupying the pen of Mr. Coxe.

Recent fears that the soldier material would not answer in dealing with the revolutionists, the Captain General of Cuba is said to have a reserve. The Spanish press have won the day. A war of extermination is threatened. If the theory of the Swamp Fox of the American revolution is correct, this is all that is necessary to bring matters to a conclusion that will be satisfactory to the revolutionists. History argues that every aggression not committed by the authority of the English government, only stirred up more resolute opposition and strengthened the hands of even the friends of liberty. Some such conception seems to have actuated Prince in his early efforts, but continued offense, or bad temper, perhaps both, have overcome his judgment. The slightest exhibition of moderation in the course cannot fail to be accompanied by the surrender to the Insurrectionists. The Cubans will find a hundred friends to-day where formerly they could scarcely count one. When out of from all sympathy will only be found the emigrants on Foreign droits themselves to the task of reclaiming it—and which, compared with the worn out hordes of Cuba, may be termed prominence. Perhaps it is possible that in the future the finest regions of New France, Nevada, Arizona, and even of some of the old States, will not become under the auspices of Chinamen, a slave to the subject which the general states- will not lend lightly in fastening the social relations of China and America.

GRAND AND MAGNIFICENT.

The Republican press without an exception, warmly applaud the speech of Gen. Grant, and predict better times for the public when he is in position to make a practical application of his views and expose his ordinarily well settled intentions. No one can doubt that his way as President will be signed from no one, but will be what he sees. The existing indebtedness displayed on the threshold of his Presidential career, has already aroused the attention of the country, and doubtless will receive character and occasioned even severe expectations concerning him than even those who knew him best entertained. The utterance will, while it says so much, has given rise to an intense desire to know more. If it were almost any other man than Grant that engendered satisfaction, anxiety and perhaps doubt might exist concerning the future; but the country has seen enough of him to be confident that his departure from the old ways is but proof of a settled purpose, of a very high order of ability, uncovering independence of character, manifest patriotism, all of which will be employed for the good of the country.

Taxes and Economy.

A correspondent of the New York Times says, great as tomorrow's meeting of Congress may be, it will be found to be of small importance in comparison with the meeting which succeeded the party success, and entered into conversation with them. The conversation turning upon the currency in consequence of the Government, declined, with the utmost emphasis, the idea that the Government should seek by all means in its power to bring about specie payments at one time or time discovered—commencing with the complete abolition of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter absurdity. Why not, he inquired, do away with the privilege, and require members of Congress to pay their own postage—allowing them, however, to the settlement of their accounts? This is the logic, added, to the opinion of the senate, and it is the right one. "Members of Congress have literally proposed to give up the franking privilege, but I have unanimously declined, the inconvenience arising on the first day when the Government ceases to pay the bills for postage, and I don't want the Government to pay more than this." Whether this regards in line of not—and we have no time to attempt the correction—it is the logic of economy. It represents Gen. Grant's views, and is a person keeping with his character. Although we have manifest evidence of the generosity of his nature, the miser, and he is the worst in the world, could be expected of a person who had spent his life in the United States, commanded armies, and been President. Economy is the only way to reduce the expenses of the Government, and to this Gen. Grant will bend his energies.

The Law of Libel.

Another libel suit is generous to come before the course of this county during the week in order to secure the recommendation of the so-called for an essential modification of the law of libel. The case is that of Hon. Wm. Wilkins against the Leader, and is the outgrowth of a political campaign. The defendant is charged with libel in the publication of a card, growing out of the offensive personal controversies carried on a year or two ago between Judge Shepherd and the Leader. It seems to us that the public interest is enough at stake in the character of its public men, and that when newspaper gossip drag out controversies into courts of justice they should meet with very little countenance from the bench. The publication of personal matters is a cable of a good deal, and is necessary to the existence of a free press, but the public are not interested in the personal affairs of individuals, and the courts should not be used to gratify private malice. The law of libel is a good one, and is sufficient for the protection of the public, but it is not necessary that it should be used to gratify private malice. The law of libel is a good one, and is sufficient for the protection of the public, but it is not necessary that it should be used to gratify private malice.

The Sanitary Law Review Journey, 1868—Leeds, Bowen & Co., Boston.

The publication of the valuable Review is commendable. The contents are original and interesting as ever. The opening article is a carefully prepared review of the course of legal decisions on the "Confinement of the Insane," and is followed by "Comments upon recent cases of legal and historical knowledge," "Recent cases in New York under the insanity laws," "Restoration Clauses," the subject of agricultural and mechanical education, "Recent cases in Ohio," and "Summary of Events" concludes the number.

The old lesson still displays itself in a number of southern journals. The Mobile Register, a leading journal in the South, sensibly condemns in the following its intention to act hereafter in the Republican party, points out the fact which all the North and Europe has known for years, that the punishment inflicted upon Democrat Longstreet. The example of Longstreet is shown by the Register as a thing suppose to be followed in the case of all who accept the situation. The course of Gen. Rose Georgia, Darga, "cannot have been found that in the country where they fought for secession, and not on the dominant principle of man a free right to govern himself, which inspired the true souls of those armies. Congress finds it to its fourth name to the list of Alabamians who have taken away from partisanship and joined their people's opponents."

Such is the logic of the case, and in time all who could not be compelled to fight for the principle or sentiment. Both Longstreet and Rose showed their courage on many a hard fought field of battle. The time will for some when the Southern people will have the sense and the courage to accept the truth as the wheel of circumstance as well as the lesson of history.

Sectional events with indications of war and reconstruction without number, the spirit of progress seems to exert its mighty influence. The end dream of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by railroad is said to be so far accomplished as an early day. Mexico, in spite of her internal disorder, does not despair of prosecuting and understandings in the way of internal improvements. Nicaragua is to be benefited by a railroad connection up a navigable river from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Even the Argentine Republic is moving in the same direction. Europe devotes itself to the task of reclaiming its waste—and which, compared with the worn out lands of China, may be termed prominence. Perhaps it is possible that in the future the finest regions of New France, Nevada, Arizona, and even of some of the old States, will not become under the auspices of Chinamen, a slave to the subject which the general states- will not lend lightly in fastening the social relations of China and America.

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The old lesson still displays itself in a number of southern journals. The Mobile Register, a leading journal in the South, sensibly condemns in the following its intention to act hereafter in the Republican party, points out the fact which all the North and Europe has known for years, that the punishment inflicted upon Democrat Longstreet. The example of Longstreet is shown by the Register as a thing suppose to be followed in the case of all who accept the situation. The course of Gen. Rose Georgia, Darga, "cannot have been found that in the country where they fought for secession, and not on the dominant principle of man a free right to govern himself, which inspired the true souls of those armies. Congress finds it to its fourth name to the list of Alabamians who have taken away from partisanship and joined their people's opponents."

Such is the logic of the case, and in time all who could not be compelled to fight for the principle or sentiment. Both Longstreet and Rose showed their courage on many a hard fought field of battle. The time will for some when the Southern people will have the sense and the courage to accept the truth as the wheel of circumstance as well as the lesson of history.

Among the important questions to be decided at an early day, it is not improbable that the future relations of the civilized world with China will occupy a prominent position. In adopting this language, we do not desire to be understood as classing China among the uncivilized nations. We are not so ignorant of the history of that nation as to fall into the too common error. The question to be solved at an early day concerns the people of the United States more than any other nation. Already the disposition of the Chinese to cultivate a reciprocity of interest with our Government, excites the jealousy of Europe. Compelled to emerge from her exclusive seclusion, China refuses a disposition to go to the other extreme. The presence of the Chinese in California, and throughout the Pacific slope, proves that they are progressive. Notwithstanding the difficulties surrounding their position, and the extraordinary prejudice against them, thousands of those people have removed to make their home in America. They do not desire to return to their fatherland. In their dealings, much that is attributed to improper fidelity may be more properly accounted for by the fact that their former isolation renders their conceptions in their dealings with the world of nations. Their intercourse with the Dutch and English has not been of a character to establish any extraordinary attraction based upon a reverence for truth, honesty and fair dealing. The American who experiences the contempt for the Chinese who drives out a respectable to the gold mines on the Pacific slope, and fastens back to their native country the moment they have attained their object, forget that in this matter they are merely imitating Englishmen and Americans in their favorite offence their personal interests. The American or Englishman who denies pence to the sole occupation of money gets, in China cannot afford to criticise the Chinaman who visits California for the same purpose.

To believe that a change from a promoter of progress. The exhibitions of the Chinese, the fleet of other nations, will prove a powerful agent in bringing them into closer contact with the great family of nations. The late mission, telegraph line and steamship lines, connecting different nations, and causing national prejudices. A nearly American steamships grow the great cities of China. American telegraph lines are finished, one another year closes, become the Chinese coast. Connecting the great commercial cities of the oldest Empire in the world. In advance for these concessions, all that the Chinese Government asks is a recognition of a conformity of interest. John Chinaman must be protected in pursuing his calling and accumulating property.

America affords him opportunities not found elsewhere. Millions of acres of land are lying waste in our Territories, that will accept gold, a coin of welcome to its Government or he of the slightest value in connection. Let us wait until the emigrants can Europe devote themselves to the task of reclaiming its waste—and which, compared with the worn out lands of China, may be termed prominence. Perhaps it is possible that in the future the finest regions of New France, Nevada, Arizona, and even of some of the old States, will not become under the auspices of Chinamen, a slave to the subject which the general states- will not lend lightly in fastening the social relations of China and America.

The Sanitary

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 16, 1869.

The demand for money in our local market is much greater than can be supplied by the banks and private discount houses. Depositors do not allow their incomes to accumulate for any length of time, but withdraw for investment or trading, and there is a steady demand for money from that source. The scarcity in the money market does not seem to arise through any great excess of business, but more to mutual reverses of fortune, which force them along to a prosperous business time.

—Local stocks are well maintained in prices. Bank shares can be had readily, but there are few sellers. Some active dealings are in hand in gas stocks, but prices are confined somewhat. Oil stocks that represent producing property are in demand. Commerce is free at 2@2½. Western Pennsylvania has been quiet and steady, but many advancing prices in London and Frankfort. There is a steady inquiry on the part of investors, and there have been partially manipulated for temporary speculation, through the cable from this side, and the facts that one or two parties are buying to the extent of $1,000,000 of government bonds in New York, and that the price of the former is maintained against the current of the very exchange created on United States securities and similarly to be good of the country. But on our own information, after proper inquiry is this as to the nature of the orders and the actual present temper and demands of the English and Continental markets, we believe that a reaction, if it should come, would be a somewhat different one. The existence of a convalescent interest and a substantial investment demand for our stocks abroad, are but a reflection to be expected from the general improvement in the commercial and financial situation, the greatly stimulated speculation, at advancing prices, on both sides the Atlantic, through recent bonus and arrangements in New York, connected with the Erie and Central railroads of communicating by Canada—a equally certain, though less, if sure, of immediate results directly related to the present strong position of the gold market.

—The following is the latest record by the Messrs. McVay & Co., active jobbing's markets as follows:

We have had another exciting day in gold, owing to the rumors of an issue of bonds, and the presence of many bulls in Boston, and the presence of many bears in New York. Gold opened at 135½, and advanced to 136, owing to buying of speculators on the rumors referred to, but on the announcement of the bill, gold fell off to 135½, and then rallied to 135¾, at which it closed, with many more sellers than buyers. After 4 o'clock the bears became very active, and many were anxious to cover, and many were willing to sell, at 135¾@135¾, but there were few buyers at that time. The bill, as reported, provides for the issue of $50,000,000 of bonds, to be applied to the purchase of gold, and the payment of the interest on the public debt, and for the sale of the gold so purchased, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the principal of the public debt. After a careful examination of the bill, we do not think it will pass in its present shape, but that it will be greatly modified before it becomes a law. The bill, as reported, is not favorable to the interests of the country, and we do not think it will pass in its present shape. The bill, as reported, is not favorable to the interests of the country, and we do not think it will pass in its present shape.

James L. Bailey & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States 6s of 1881 as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Coupon, '81	113	113½
Registered, '81	113	113½
Coupon, '64	111½	111¾
Registered, '64	111½	111¾
Coupon, '65	111½	111¾
Registered, '65	111½	111¾
Coupon, '65, new	111½	111¾
Registered, '65, new	111½	111¾
Coupon, '67	111½	111¾
Registered, '67	111½	111¾
Coupon, '68	111½	111¾
Registered, '68	111½	111¾
5-20s, coupon	107½	107¾
5-20s, registered	107½	107¾
10-40s, coupon	107½	107¾
10-40s, registered	107½	107¾

Messrs. Jos. S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of gold and the course of foreign exchange at New York to-day, as furnished by the Gold Exchange Bank:

	Buy.	Sell.
Gold, 9 A. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 10 A. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 11 A. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 12 M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 1 P. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 2 P. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 3 P. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 4 P. M.	135¾	135¾
Gold, 5 P. M.	135¾	135¾

—The money market was easy and plentiful in town, with a general disinclination to borrow throughout the day. The Boston stock The Western shares can be had easily, and have "turned lower" the results of the week's operations, but the tone is assured at the outstanding quotations, and the slight concessions will not long be covered, and the slight new low point of prices that later may prevail. This is the statement of a speculative feeling, in the range of prices, and not of any new action. Intermediate transactions carried out, mentioned to a break in prices. The bears have done but little in the market, feeling in and about in face of the general strength of the market, and the market feels that the speculative grows with great vigor, but are not much interested in increasing their engagements. Holders of stocks retain prices with great firmness, and are not much disposed to increase their line of operations. The following is the quotation received at J. W. Lemmon's Bank Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, showing the prices of fractional notes, that are, at the present moment of the New York Board during the day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pittsburgh	85	90
Allegheny	85	90
Citizens'	85	90
Commercial	85	90
Exchange	85	90
Iron City	85	90
Manufacturers'	85	90
Mechanics'	85	90
Merchants'	85	90
Third Ward	85	90
Union	85	90
Western	85	90
Pittsburgh Gas	85	90
Central Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas	85	90
Pittsburgh Insurance	85	90
Fire Insurance	85	90
Marine Insurance	85	90
Western Insurance	85	90
Pittsburgh Coal	85	90
Monongahela Coal	85	90
Pittsburgh Petroleum	85	90
Petroleum Oil	85	90
Petroleum Oil	85	90
Petroleum Oil

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said Secretary Seward granted many of pardons in regard of our Southern people in ending formally the state of war.

All the members of the cabinet, it is said, with the exception, perhaps, of Secretary Belknap, will go out on the new change, to take effect on the 4th of March.

The report on the alleged frauds corruption will be ready to congress on Friday or Saturday, and will show that over two hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been squandered in the contracts and furnishing committee in the capitol and navy department in Washington. It is impossible to ascertain the names of the parties implicated, but Messrs. Rice and Ballentine are mentioned.

The Senate of last Thursday evening, by unanimous consent, passed a bill to remove the remains of Gen. Lincoln now in the Arlington grounds, to Springfield, Ill., on the application of Robert Lincoln, son of the late President.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington was held on Monday, to invite upon the invitation of the people from the Pennsylvania avenue, the procession of the inauguration.

Augusta, Me., has started yesterday on the important work of moving the State House. Hundreds of long rods formed, and the main structure is now in progress.

The Canada Government refuses to recognize the United States Consul at Montreal, on the ground that he is a naturalized American citizen. Naturalized American citizens are registered, without charge, as citizens of Canada. The question of course will be soon settled in favor of the right of citizens to change their allegiance at will. The Canadian Government is making a great mistake in the way it is managing the matter.

A report is in circulation in well informed circles in St. Louis, that two melting furnaces, without any notice, one of them said to be in the New York and Erie, have combined to take the remaining stock in the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company at the price they were willing to pay for it. The stock was held at $100 per share. The object of the combination is to get control of the bridge.

Alvan Stewart, whose name is well known in connection with the early days of the anti-slavery movement, died at Peterboro, N. Y., on Monday, aged 69. He was a lawyer of great ability, and was for many years a leading member of the New York bar. He was also a prominent politician, and was the candidate of the Liberty party for governor of New York in 1844.

A letter in the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Thomas, in command of the Division of the Pacific, has issued an order forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the military reservations in that division. The order is said to have been issued in consequence of the prevalence of drunkenness among the troops.

Gen. Butler, whose name will be connected with his wife on all future indictments, is now in Washington, and thinks of remaining there.

The annual report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad says that arrangements will be perfected especially for the increase of rolling stock to enable them promptly to move the large and rapidly increasing tonnage of coal which is destined to be transported upon the lines of the company on the 15th of April next, the period when the canals will be opened for the passage of their tonnage at that time in any degree of readiness. With the prospect before them of difficulties in continuing the business of the year next, of an unprecedented character, the Directors have deemed it their duty to make provision for the contingency.

The Commissioner and Bureau City stock and corporation of New York have been consolidated, after the week the Harlem City stock and will be issued.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie road will be completed to Brewster's Station on the Harlem road some time next month. About three thousand men are employed along the line.

In the Bellamy papery case in New York yesterday, Assistant Commissioner Rutherd, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was on the stand and testified that the amount of distilled spirits withdrawn by Bellamy and Company from Mr. Pike, was considerably less.

Samuel Tucker, who robbed the bank of Dublin, in Baltimore county, N. Y., a few ago, was arrested in Cincinnati on the 10th inst., identified and taken to the scene of the robbery.

Wm. McCutcheon was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life on a charge of selling of arsenic in the second degree, for the benefit of James Shanahan in New York, last October.

Samuel Sedgwick, an Englishman by birth, and a miner by occupation, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol in Henderson, Ky., Monday morning. The deceased was a member of the Sedgwick family of splitting connection in this city.

On Monday night the extensive factory of Buck & Scott, at Lester, comprising a saw mill, planing mill, &c., were destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

A little daughter of Mr. Rosencrans, living near Smithboro, Ill., came to her death a few days since by having had a pot of boiling water accidentally upset on herself by a negro woman.

The grand jury yesterday indicted James Conrad for the murder of H. Rose Pollard, the late notorious colored harlot.

A bill was reported in the House some days of the Spanish claims, and on the same day it was passed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation declaring the island in a state of siege, and that the privileges of habeas corpus are suspended.

A dispatch to the Tribune says that the Spanish Government has decided to recognize the Cuban belligerents, and that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been instructed to that effect.

A dispatch from Washington